THE INDIA HOUSE.

RICHMOND IN OLDEN DAYS.

Neme Reminiscences of Flush Fimes-Old Merchants and Their Amb tion-A Lorsen. (For the Dispatch.)

My lordship's subtle in antiquities; And has kept a very nice intelligence. Elderly citizens there are in our midst who remember the site upon which Dr. Adams built the well-knewn India

House. It is agreed amongst these citizens that the building took place happy period in our acanals known as great firm had in James river, loading the "flush times." It is also pretty and unfoading cargoes, twenty-six the "firsh times." It is also pretty generally conceded that the India House was never entirely finished.

House was never entirely finished. They were the predecessors or contemporaries of the Gilliats (now of London), the Galts, Gambles, Harvies, London), the Galts, Gambles, Allens, Alinto which the genial but visionary Adams fell soon after projecting it; and that after having been occupied by various parties et burned in a fire which occurred the 3d of August, 1845.

A portion, or tenement, of this elegent house was used as a wareroom by either before this date or subsequently. by the importing firm of Bohn & Hubner, who are said to have dealt in teas. silks, and other products of the far East. Later on, when its grandeur had somewhat abated, it was used as a shipthe kind-hearted Ezekiel, and its rear tenements on Nineteenth street converted into a boarding-house kept by a that no Virginian of good family ever lady of the name of Burke. A few engaged in trade in the olden days? years before its mutilation by fire it was put to service by various parties.

seventy or more years ago than it is toand is believed to have been occupied
day. If elderly gentlemen are to be
last by R. A. Mayo and F. J. & E. A.
believed, and if documentary evidence Smith, well-known tobacconists of that is to be allowed, the aim of our by-gone

A gentleman who lived at one time survey of Richmond, east of Shockoe's, and is remarkable as being the site of the greatest er the first synagogue ever built within ern country.

street façade was coped with stone and an entrance to its side and rear for and the other Nineteenth street. Elderly citizens who remember so

"Old India House," or as the "East more. No one knows whether India House." as Turk's-Island salt, hogsheads of sugar, and puncheons of rum, never enample warerooms.

House" with a very brief mention, or rather allusion, at pages 284-285 of house on Carv street with another of from the face of the earth.

This centleman avers that when he first visited Richmond, in 1829, an old, dipost-office is now built was pointed out him as the India House. This building fronted towards the Capitol Square. Indeed, it is now ascertained by me to have been Mrs. Higginbotham's, who lived in it as early as, say, the year 1825. You walked down to it by a falling garden. Edward Baker, dentist, swung his sign over the main door of a brick house on the corner north of it. John Wickham, the great lawyer, had an office to the east of it, and the rear of Mrs. Richardson's elegant house filled out square between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Since the elderly gentleman just referred to so positively recollects an India House as standing on this site, why may there not have been two houses in Bichmond of the same name one designed (let me say by way of conjecture) for an East India trade, and the other for a West India trade? Why may not the elegant building long and son's, fronting on Main and ronning back by attachments to Bank street, be the one which Mordecai refers to in there words: "It contains (1860) a bank, any number of insurance offices, lawyers, doctors, barbers, baths, etc .at high rents "?

India Houses in Richmond, or whether one or both were called by one name or another-" East India," "West India " "Old India," or "India "-I sha'l not further inquire. The name, be it one or the other, is suggestive of a period in our commercial annals that is well worth remembering.

The fush times of Richmond, and indeed of Virginia and the rest of the States, culminated just a little after the close of the war of 1812. Unusual activity distinguished every department of trade. Manufactures flourishednail-factories, screw-factories, ploughfactories, cotton-factories, cotton-gin factories, and such like, the rames of whose founders are wellnigh forgotten by even our elderly citizens, were established within and without the city. Great mills, great foundries, great enterprises were projected by men sud-denly possessed with a mania for riches. The banks paid out bills upon accom-modation with a liberal hand. Speculation became rife, hills were torn down, wide chasms filled up, readways established, heights hitherto inaccessible to vehicles graded; grand hotels, grand mansions, grand warehouses were builded until it appeared to the credu-lous as if Richmond were about to sur-pass in commercial achievement her sister cities of the North and of the

The Union Hotel (built in 1816 by Dr. Adams), the Monumental church; the theatre, on H and Seventh streets; the theatre, on H and Seventh streets; the amphitheatre, on Main street op-posite Tan-Bark Hall; the Harris mansion, long known as the Clifton House; the elegant suburban mansions in the upper limits of Richmond, be-yond the creek; the elegant mansions on the left or north side of Main street, below the creek, between Mineteenth projected, founded, and established during that eventful period of which I

am writing. The greatest commercial firms ever before or since known flourished in Richmond then. Brown & Rives were as well and as lavorably known in Virgiria as the Barings or Rothschilds were in Europe. They had branches and country stores by the score. Their vaults were filled with silver and gold, their warerooms groaned under the bur-den of various merchandise, their correspondence was wafted by every wind that blew, their custom was solicited by the greatest commercial houses of Euabout the year 1816-'17, or during that | rope and America. At one time this

Marnes, Myers, Mordecais, Allens, Allans, Andersons, Warwicks, Haxalls, Harrises, Ellises, Riveses, Kyles, Campbells, Gordons, Carries, Webbs, Otises, Dunlops, Moncures, Robinsons, Ralstons, Pleasantses, Lancasters. the United States customs in 1819, and, | Lacklands, Cooks, Worthams, McGruders, Bohns, Mitchells, Luckes, Sizers, Jameses, Neilsons, Halls, Taylors, Trents, Wardlaws, Barclays, McRaes, Tripletts, Scotts, Palmers, Parkers. Enderses, Fosters, and many others whose names and vocations may be aschandlery by one Walter Daws, son of certained by a perusal of the newspapers of their times.

Who will say after scanning this list

Richmond was a more ambitious city merchants looked to a trade direct, not only with the West Indies, but with in its neighborhood describes it as one the East Indies as well. They made a of the most elegant and imposing structures ever built within the precincts of the old town. It had a front of 80 feet on Cary street, and ran back on the line of Nineteenth street some the competitors of the merchants of the 120 feet, more or less, to a lot interposed between it and the Union Hotel. of the West. Had their projects been This lot is known as No. 72 in Young's pushed to completion and their hopes pushed to completion and their hopes realized. Richmond would to-day be the greatest emporium in all the south-

The discovery of the Gulf stream by the city limits.

The discovery of the Gulf stream by
Folsom; the breaking up of the African glazed brick, probably brought hither | slave trade; insurrectionary movements in ballest from England. Its Cary- in the French and Spanish colonies; enforced emancipation in the British colofrom the quarries of Fredericksburg- pice; restrictions which Spain continthe oldest in the State. It had three | ued against American bottoms sailing high stories or flats that were covered in her waters; the crafty legislation of by slanting roofs of tiles or slates.

England, which was designed to de-Its windows and doors were strength- stroy our power to compete with her ened and ornamented with stone arches, in the production of the great staples of cotton, sugar, and rice; the crafty vehicles was effected by two wide gate- legislation of the United States which ways, one of which fronted Cary street | aided an insidious enemy in an attempted overthrow of our economic institu-tions—all these fell together to form a well the situation and the appearance chain of circumstances, all-powerful of the India House are at sea when questioned as to the particular name by which it went some sixty-five or sevengration from our shores and led it up to ty years ago. It is variously remembered as the "India House," or as the New York, Philadelphia, and Balti-

India houses there were in Savannah, | weeks ago. it was designed as an entrepot for the East India trade or for the West India mond, but their glory had departed Macon in honor of the two colebrated college over twenty-five miles from any then living representing Virginia railway. However, in 1807 the institution was called Randolph- Macon in honor of the two colebrated college over twenty-five miles from any than living representing Virginia railway. However, in 1807 the institution was called Randolph- and been destroyed, thus turowing the college over twenty-five miles from any trade; but all agree that heavy goods. long ago. The elderly gentleman has men then living representing Virginia not seen these many years the Spanish ting flying in our river; he has not Boydton, the county-seat of Mecklentered its precincts; whilst the eldest of viewed with eye clate and nostril disthese elderly citizens is quite confident | tended the fragrant puncheons and the | viding Virginia and North Carolina as that teas, silks, nankeens, and such other light stuffs, were stored in its on our wharves. on our wharves.

These things have come to an end. ed the first Board of Instruction-viz : Mordecai dismissed the "India onse" with a very brief mention, or of meaning in this self-same India York, President and Professor of Mord House. The word frequently survives | Science; Rev. Martin P. Parks, Prohis "By-Gone Days of Richmond," the mutations of tide and time long second edition, 1860. He confounds the after the thing it signifies has perished Garland, Professor of Natural Science,

house on Carv street with another of house on Carv street with arother of house on Carv street with arother of house on Carv street, which is thought by some to have existed only in his imagination.

Max Muller reconstructed the polity of a prehistoric race from the vestiges of their language. He describes the of their language. He describes the other two accepted, One of these. Rev.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held June, 1868, the removal tees held June, 1868, the removal ing the India House, but one recalls it whether in houses or in tents; how Point Academy. Professor Garland standing on or near Main street, and whom they worshipped; leads you was a graduate of Hampden-Sidney into their cities, their households, their College, and at the time of this election workshops, their fields; gives you a a professor in Washington College, Virlapidated frame house standing about the centre of the square on which the and all by means of a few Sanscrit Ret characters that were as a sealed book professor in Franklin College, Georgia, to scholars less than a century ago.

May we not in humbler sort make known the ambition and the enterprise of our merchants of the first quarter of the present century by means of the two little words which elderly gentlemen spelled in the grand old house on the corner of Cary and Nineteenth streets-words which might have been wellnigh lost but for the allusion of Mordecai, already cited in this paper? C. M. W.

An Independent Cat.

| Westchester Village Record.|
| Wrs. Anna Allison, residing at the has literally and wonderfully gratified Willow-Glen Mills, Pennsbury township, is the owner of a black cat that catching fish for its living, and has being them that it seldom misses a tish that it makes a plunge into the water after. For quite a long time previous to a few weeks ago the cat had persistently refused food of any kind that the family offered it, and Mrs. Allison and the rest of the members of her household wondered not a little where the cat could be being fed, which it certainly must be, as it retained a perfeetly healthy condition.

One day, about three weeks ago, however, the entire mystery was cleared up suddenly and unexpectedly by the cat being observed to make a dive into the mill-race close by the house and reappear in a short time with a goo! sized fish in its mouth, which it at once proceeded to devour. Since then it has often been seen springing from a footbridge over the stream into the water and catch fish, which form its entire diet. The animal will dive clear out of rally. To accomplish this end Professight in the water when it sees a fish in it, and catches quite a number of

A mouse is to be held chiefly accountable for the smashing of one of the wheels in the open Bangor buggy driven by R. C. Reynolds, agent of the Lewiston Machine Company. It hap-pened at about 4:30 P. M. Friday. Haskell's job team was driving down Main street when the mouse came out. He was a little fellow-the mouseblack and shiny and nimble-footed. He came out from near Bunker's shop, and was probably on his way to pay the plumbers across the way a neighborly visit. The man on the job team saw him, and so did some other people on the sidewalk.

The job team stopped with a jerk, and the driver, with his whip in his hand, started for the mouse. He thrashed at the mouse with the whip and the dust flew in the road. The crowd got excited at the fun of the mouse hunt, the job-team horse in-cluded, and the horse began to back. Mr. Reynolds's team was in behind. He tried to extricate himself, and heroic endeavors were made to keep the horse from backing, but he did back, and the result was that the wheels locked and the bowels were torn out of Mr. Rey-

VIRGINIA EDUCATION.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE. lis Pennders and Its Euriy History-Noted Non Connected with It-Its Place and

This institution was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia and North Carolina, the Virginia Conference, at the date of its establishment, then embracing the two States. It was the first successful effort of the Church

in this direction. Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, a member of the Virginia Conference, a man of note in his day, and a layman, Gabriel P. Disosway, then residing in Peters-burg, have the credit of being the originators of the plans which led to its establishment. Hence, tablets to their memory have been placed on the walls of the college chapel.

Action from year to year in the An-nual Conferences finally led to the passage of an act by the General Asing-named persons were constituted trustees-viz: Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, Rev. John Early, Rev. Edward Cannon, Rev. William A. Smith, Rev. William I. Waller, Rev. Thomas Crowder, Rev. Moses Brock, Rev. James Boyd, Rev. William Hammett, Rev. Caleb Leach,

lor, James Smith, Joel Blackwell, John

W. Mason, James Garland Richard G.

Morris, John W. Lewis, William O. Goode, and Nathaniel Alexander. Of

these only one is now living, Rev. John

Gregory Chiborne, of Brunswick coun-

ty, in his eighty-eighth year. Another,

Judge James Garland, died a few

and North Carolina. It was located at

Rev. Stephen Olin, at that time a

was then elected president, and Edward

Dromgoole Sims, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, was

This faculty was able and efficient.

One of the most distinguished members of the Richmond bar, once a student at

this college, said their talents made an

impression on him beyond any that has

ever been made by other great men. i)r. Garland survives, now in his eightieth year, full of honors as of

years, filling the office of chancellor of

a laudable ambition referred to in his

letter of acceptance. He wrote : "The

only ambition of my life has been to

ness of our common country; and that

this most efficiently I have ever esteemed most eligible."

In October, 1832, the buildings for

college purposes having been partially completed, the doors were opened for the reception of students, and regular work commenced. At this time a large

proportion of the students came from

This continued for a number of years,

the young men coming by slow stages

for hundreds of miles, until the Me-thodist Conferences in these States

Very soon after the inauguration of

the college it was determined by the Board of Trustees to make the study

of English more prominent than it had

been in this or in the colleges gene-

ser Edward Dromgoole Sims was au-

thorized to spend several years in the

universities of Europe, making a spe-

cislty of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic

languages and perfecting his acquire-

ments in other languages, classical and

On his return in 1839 he commenced

this course of English instruction, but

having found no suitable text-books in Anglo-Saxon for his classes, he

taught them by lessons on the black-

board, at the same time using the

classics of the English language for

texts. He was engaged in preparing a

regular course of English instruction when his valuable life was cut short by

During Professor Sims's absence in

Europe Rev. W. M. Wightman, of South Carolina, filled the chair of An-

cient Languages. He was afterwards president of the Southern University,

Greensboro', Ala., and then was made

bishop of the Southern Methodist

The first degree was conferred on a

graduate in June, 1835. The recipient was John C. Blackwell, of Lunenburg

county, Va. He was a type of a large number of alumni who succeeded him. For over forty years, till time and age checked his ardent zeal, he presided over male and female schools. Over

fifteen hundred young persons came under his tuition and influence, and hundreds were led by him to become

Church.

established coll-ges of their own.

orgia and South and North Carolina.

tuation which would enable me to do

promotion of the welfare and happ

elected professor of languages.

is here given :

" On motion of J. Early-"Resolved, That as soon as practi-cable the trustees of Randolph-Macon College will establish a normal school as a department in the college, in which a good, liberal English education can be obtained, and in its organization shall be especially fitted to educate common-school teachers, and that the Professor of English shall be the rector thereof."

In order to give permanency to the college efforts were made from the first to raise an endowment for it. This was mainly done through agents. One of Farly, who was for many years presi-dent of the Board of Trustees, and curriculum system. But students are afterwards bishop in the Methodist Fpiscopal Church South. He raised a without consultation with the faculty. goodly sum for endowment in 1839. the centennial year of Wesleyan Methedism. This work was further continued by the Rev. W. B. Rowzie, now the oldest trustee of the college, and lum with the mobility of the elective its life-long friend. In 1855-'6 this en- system. It is found in practice that granting a charter, in which the follow-downent was vigorously pressed to fully as many take a course leading to success by the late Rev. Dr. W. A. A. M. or A. B. as under the old syssecond. They canvassed the State, and succeeded in raising the amount to Greek, the other substituting the \$100.000 in money and solvent bonds. Modern larguages for Greek. With \$100.000 in money and solvent bonds. modern larguages for Greek.

Rev. Matthew M. Dance. Rev. Lewis material prosperity in Virginia, the col-Skidmore. Rev. Lithelbert Drake, Au- lege was largely attended. In a short A. M. course requires longer time. gustine Claiborne, Henry Fitts, John time the war of th States came, which

its libraries and apparatus mutilated by

Dr. Smith having resigned and taken the

presidency of Central College, Missouri.

This effort was not successful for many

be forced on the Board to let the college

go down or take steps to change its lo-cation and place it where it would be

accessible and central to those who

and also new dormitories for students.

be found anywhere than this. Im

the centennial endowment fund, begun last year. This he proceeded promptly to do. In Lynchburg he secured \$25,000 to endow the "English Profes-

at other points several thousand more.

He feels confident of making it up to

now enjoyed, will make this college one

of the best endowed denominational

colleges in Virginia. Its best endow-

mert, however, is the love which the

people in Virginia, North Carolina, and

its welfare, cannot lose its hold on the

lidious taste.

ber, 1831, the Board of Trustees elect. reasons, and the alternative seemed to

a resolution passed by the Board of from religion is a dangerous accom-trustees at its annual meeting in 1839 plishment to any one who receives it, and Post-Roads, and was both in the and that such divorcement made general will be injurious to the State.

Randolph-Macon College has educated hundreds of young men free of tuition fees, and will continue to do so. It turns no one away who is not able to pay the fees. It is thus doing a work which is of interest and value to the State.

When the college was removed to Ashland and reorganized the "eelectic" system was adopted. This was thought to be preferable, because the preparation of young men generally was found to be defective. Besides, it is claimed Practically, every student has a curri-culum chosen for him according to the course he wishes to pursue, thus insuring the advantages of the curricu-

There is also a course of study laid

committee and in Mr. Niles's office the advocate of the reforms above alluded to. In the Twenty-seventh Congress he crowned his series of reforms by inaugurating a movement for reducing the rate of postage to ten and five cents. The House passed the bill, but the Senate did not reach it, and it failed of becoming a law unti the tollowing year. Mr. Briggs bad passed mean while from Washington to Boston, and Mr. Shaw was full of admiration for his friend, whose seven years as Governor of Massachusetts

of the Committee of the Post-Office

the first agents was the Rev. John | that more thorough work can be done | GOOD YEARS FOR THE BAY STATE. Mr. Johnson came into his office, accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived, on that August morning. Sheets of the stamps were laid before the Postmaster-General, who, after receipting for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance, and then drawing out his wallet he counted out 15 cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps-the first two ever issued. Smith, then president of the college, tem. These two degrees are the most and Rev. H. B. Cowle, the regular popular. The A. B. degree has two and the 10-cent stamp he presented

> 1851, appeared a new series of 1 and 3 cents, and soon after a subsequent issue of the additional denominations of 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents. In 1861 this series was called in by Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster-General, and a new series issued. July 1, 1863, the first 2-cent stamp appeared, and it was to accommodate local postage. April 1, 1865, newspaper stamps of 5, 10, and 25 cents were issued, but fell into early disuse. In March, 1868, J. A. store. J. Cresswell, Grant's Postmaster-Gen eral, brought out a new series, but they did not come into favor, and after two months were superseded by a series of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5 5, 10, 15, 30, and 90 cents. In 1873 the repeal of the franking privilege made necessary the Department stamps of special design. They are as follows: Executive, I. 2, 3, 6, and 10 cents; State, I. 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20 Treasury, War, and Navy, each, 1, 2 , 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents;

The aggregate issue of postage stamps in 1884 was 1,459,768,560; of newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,439,298, and of official stamps, 3,389,440.

ten, providing for a prize for the best 1855, a 10 - cent envelope was Greek scholarship and also a Greek added. In October, 1860, a new series

The Tairty-eighth Anniversary of Their was changed in design. The first Use-A History of Their Invention. "printed request envelopes" were is-sued in May, 1865; the first newspaper-Thirty-eight years ago to-day the wrappers in October, 1861, and the

United States. For one hundred and seventy-five years postage had been collected entirely in money, and in all stamps and stamped envelopes in Edward Allen, of Norwich, invented the envelope machine, which manufac-ture 30,000 stamped envelopes per day.

n twenty-four hours. tising in the newspapers for a nurse.

just when mamma wants to show " what a pretty baby she has." It can make an old bachelor in the

to reinstate the reform measures of angel," and just as mamma and papa Mr. Niles. During Wickline's admin. are starting for the theatre it can wake

These are some of the things that a baby can do. But there are other things as well. A baby can make the It can flatten its dirty little face against ral from opposing the reduction of postage to a championship of the lewest paying rates, and Johnson garrished his conversion with fatherone's own baby .- Independent.

> Grouse-shooting has just began in England, and British powder is being burned there instead of in the land of the Mahdi's Arabs. Grouse are not easy birds to shoot, whether the sportsman follow the old-fashioned system of

There's music in the sighing of a reed ; There a music in the gushing of a rill; Twic's music in all things, if men had cars .- BYEON.

THERE IS MUSIC

IN ALL THINGS.

OUR CHIMES RING CLEAR---LISTEN!

MEN'S FALL OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT.

SIZES FROM 34 TO 52 INCHES BREAST MEASURE.

You may think that is where we always start is justif a between price-Eight Dollars is very lit- in every season, and see meither high nor low, but tle money. Well, we will how good a Coat we can median

admit that it aim to fortune, but you have figure. As there seem OVERCOATS we offer at no idea how good a to be so many persons who Twelve Dollars will wear FALL OVERCOAT just want to spend tendel as well as many Coats Eight Dollars will lars for a FALL OVER- that will cost more money. buy until you examine COAT, we want you Remember, the same care-the LINDEN MEL- to call and see how well ful attention paid to gar-

TON COAT at our we are prepared to serve ments at our house, irrestore.

a garment that has are just such colors as cheaper grades. Satisfall the elements of at all times look neat, and silk linings are no style and finish that wear well, and hold put into coats for their sny tailor can put their colors. In fact, good wearing qual ite into it, the only dif- we aim to put but to make the garantee ference being that our no goods in our rich and handstone, and price is about one-half establishment unless that is what we have for them,

Here's where we al- At this price we are Here's where you go ways excel-that is, showing no less than ten elegance and style, more aim to give you different colors, and they so than you can in the

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S

FALL OVERCOATS OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE.

library. Very recently J. P. Branch, was issued, with additions of 1 and 4 cents, in December, 1860. In war-WILL APPRECIATE THIS DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE ALL THE NEWEST THINGS OUT,

KILT SUITS IN TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES.

KNEE-PANTS SEPARATE FROM SUITS.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

SCHOOL OR DRESS SUITS AS LOW AS \$5 AND AS FINE IN QUAL ITY AS YOU MAY WISH.

OUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES ARE

ONE PRICE TO EVERY ONE.

OLD MAXIM OF PRIME IMPOR-TANCE IN GUARDING AGAINST IMPOSITION AND PRAUD: time-stone of fale and amoreste dealing, a LET THE PURCHASER BEWARE! I protection that an confidence was be excitation

THE LAW SAYS TO ULM - BEWARE. ed between buyer and seller a tree any other AND ADMONISHES HIM TO GUARD AGAINST BEING system of pursued. Our plan is to move the FILENCED.

WITH FINE PHRASES AND SKILEFIL MANIFULATION A TRAINED FRUK. STEROFTEN WARPS THE BET-TER HUDGMENT OF A PURCHASER;

LET THE PERCHASER BEWARE

Furnishing Department

JUST TEEMS WITH NOVELTIES.

Hat Department

CONTAINS EVERYTHING OUT FOR FALL 1885-'86.

an eye, one dog will stop as though he DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE GREAT SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOTHING.

A. Saks & Co.

THE TRUE, TRIED, AND NEVER-FOUND-WANTING CLOTHIERS. 1013 Main street, Opposite Post-Office.

N. B.—SAMPLES and RULES OF MEASUREMENT sent on application.

Maryland bear towards it. An institution hallowed by the association with it of such men as Stephen Olin, Hezekiah G. Leigh, John Early, W. A. Smith, Henry B. Cowles, D. S. Doggett, D'Arcy Paul, James A. Duncan, and other men who devoted their best energies to

living till they have ceased to revere the examples left behind by these departed worthies. It would be invidious, perhaps, to name some when space would not allow mention of all the prominent men who have been educated at this institution. In the Church they have become bishops, pastors in city and country, missionaries to the heathen on this continent and others. They may be found in all the southern States and all the new western States doing faithful work.

colleges have them. Randolph-Macon College, though denominational, in that it is supported and patronized mainly by one Church, it nevertheless is not sectarian in its course of study. Many young men of other churches have matriculated there who could testify that it is conqueced liberally, and no proselyting influences are used on students bolonging to fami-lies connected with other churches. It

Many of the highest universities and

Nuttall, James Wyche, John P. Harri- | first drew all the older students away | out especially for business-men, re son, Grenville Penn, Walker Timber-lake, John G. Claiborne, Howell Tay-lake, John G. Claiborne, Howell Tay-labout two years. At its close the endowment fund was sadly broken up, was the first in the South to establish a course of English which should be in soldiers and camp-followers, and its halls filled with dust and cobwebs.

So great was the desolation and impoverishment of the people that much hesitation was felt by the Board in mak-

English Library.

THE FIRST POSTAGE-STAMPS.

(Hartford (Conn.) Times.)

were disposed to patronize it. This was more important from the fact that first postage-slamps were used in the first postal-cards in May, 1873. prepayment was optional. old John Haywood, who, in 1868, bewas ordered. Ashland, Hanover county, was fixed upon as the new location. At this village buildcame the "worthy master of the posts" at Boston, and the first oestmaster in America, employed ings and a campus were bought, chance conveyance instead of postwhich was put in order for professors age, with "by the kindness of" and students, and in September, 1868, some traveller as his postal service; the institution made its new departure and nothing was thought about stampunder the new Board of Instruction, ing until 1:41, though such men ra Franklin, Bache, Fickering, and Kenwith the late Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., president. With such an able fall had been at the head of the Postard popular president, and a faculty Office Department, and though the number of offices had come to be nearly composed mainly of young and rising scholars, a short period only was re 14.000. On the 25th of March, 1840, John M. Niles, of Hartford, became quired to regain its former numbers. which increased till the patronage ex-Postmaster-General, and signalized ceeded snything known in its history. his administration by many re-forms. He turned the wrong side In 1877 the eminent president was taken away by death, and several of out of his predecessor's work, and convinced his party and the Presiafterward elected to various universities. Dr. W. W. Bennett was elected to fill dent that Amos Kendall was not such a great man as had been imagined. It was necessary to cap all by a genuine Dr. Duncan in November, 1877, and innovation, and he performed this by suggesting the postage-stamp. The sughas continued its president till the pregestion was received with ridicule, and Mr. Niles soon afterward retired. His successor, Charles A. Wickhille, put the successor, Charles A. wickhille, put the room to the foot of the stairs in the successor and the ancient ruts again. sent time. During his presidency all the old wooden buildings first used have removed, so that not one is left. In their places, besides the literary halls previously built during Dr. Dancan's ife, new and well-arranged balls, leeture-rooms, and chapel have been built,

A more beautiful campus can hardly AN HERCULEAN TASK provements are still going on, and will go on, till all will satisfy the most fasincreased by nearly 605, 521 Johnson saw in his term of office 4.237 offices At the last meeting of the Board of added to the rolls, and witnessed other Trustees Professor W. W. Smith was authorized to make an effort to increase was the postage-stamp idea. The Pre-sident converted his Postmaster-Genesorship." In Danville he secured \$15,000, with interest in advance, and ing the suggestion originated six years before. The matter took form as a \$100,000, which, with the endowment bill before Congress, and though it was quite the fashion to oppose any Cabinet suggestions, the act authorizing the issue of stamps of 5- and 10-cent denomikations was passed and approved March 3, 1847. The date of the issue was appointed as July 1st, but there way a delay in the contractor's work.

man called to see Mr. Johnson on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker, who was not a stranger in Washington in those days, and whose home was in Lanes-borough, Mass. He was a Berkshire-

the young lawyer was elected to Congress from the Eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts. When motion-a whirring as of a thousand George H. Briggs took his seat in Presented to work, and he carried out his determination so well that his constituents kept him in Congress twelve

seventeen-A TANNER'S BOY who came to Lanesborough to study law-the germs of a great life. He as-

sisted the lad in obtaining a library, and thus inaugurated a friendship that death alone could sever. After twelve the latter than the seconds seem to lengthen themselves into minutes before the birds rise, for years of practice, in the fall of 1830 in true sportsman will allow any per-

periodicals from publication office have been issued. The denominations are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 30, 43, 60, 72, 84, and 90 cents, and \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48, and \$60.

time were issued envelopes denominated 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40 cents. October 1, 1870, this series

Accomplishments of the Average Baby.
It can wear out a \$1 pair of kid shoes

It can occupy simultaneously both sides of the largest-sized bed manufactured. It can cause its father to be insulted. by every boarding-house keeper in the city who "never take children," which in nine cases out of ten is very fortu-

and when Cave Johnson assumed the portfelio on the 5th of March, 1845, he can just step into the closet and out

estration the number of post-offices had up and stay awake until the last act, tokens of prosperity. Among the commonest home the brightest spot on measures of Mr. Niles that he adopted earth. It can lighten the burdens of a loving mother's life by adding to them.

wings-and the young grouse of 1885 will undergo their baptism of fire.

The two denominations of stamps

At this period, one marked by great proper preparation to begin with this remained in use four years. In July,

each the same, excepting the stamp. Since December 11, 1875, pre-payment stamps for newspapers and

The idea of the stamped envelope was also the thought of a Connecticut man.

ring the war the railroad to Clarksville had been destroyed, thus throwing the college over twenty-five miles from any railway. However, in 1867 the institution was reopened with a new president—Colonel Thomas C. Johnson—Er, Smith having resigned and taken the

It can keep its father busy adver-

nate for the children.
It can make itself look like a fiend

hunting them up with does or he in On the 5th day of August, soon after the opening of the Postmaster-General's office for the day of the Postmaster-General's office for the day of the first it would be sadder of a "butt" while the pack is driven over their heads. Both methods have their advocates. Of the first it would be saddered to be s wait behind the shelter of a "butt" ral's office for the day, an old gentle- that it is " o prettier sport, the more exhilarating and the more varied. There is a genu ne pleasure in seeing a brace of setters quartering the moor land at what appears to be a reckless galop. Suddenly, in the twinkling of courty magnate, a politician of no mean had been turned into stone ; his comqualifications, and the father of the well-known Henry Shaw, Jr., (Josh Billings.) Twenty-three years before Mr. Shaw had recognized in a youth of care and silence towards the place where the birds are squatting; finally there will come a moment at which it is almost impossible to make either dog stir; they are almost upon the birds. son to go in front of the dogs; but at last there will be a pleasurable com-

OUR PRINCIPLE OF BOING BUSINESS ADMITS OF NO REDUCTION IN PRICE. AS WE HAVE BUT

(FIRST FLOOR)